



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets:

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

The Subscriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,

That he manufactures and has for sale, at his
shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-
street—

STILLS of different sizes—

COPPER and BRASS KETTLES of all
sizes—A general assortment of **TIN WARE**
—and likewise executes all kinds of **BLACK-
SMITH WORK.**

For Sale or Rent,

A two story Brick House, at the lower end
of Prince-street, in a good situation for busi-
ness and calculated to accommodate a family.

TO LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,
Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end
of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, be-
tween Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper,
Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of
Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to
aid the funds of the **Charitable Marine So-
ciety of Baltimore.**

1 prize of	5000	Dollars is	5000
1 —	2500	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	2000
4 —	750	—	3000
10 —	300	—	3000
20 —	150	—	3000
40 —	75	—	8000
30 —	30	—	2400
200 —	20	—	4000
300 —	10	—	3000
5000 —	6	—	50,000
1 First drawn blank			200
1 — after 2000 tickets			200
1 — 4000			200
1 — 6000			200
1 — 8000			400
1 — 10,000			400
1 — 12,000			500
1 — 14,000			1000
1 — 16,000			2000
1 Last drawn blank			3000

6163 Prizes amounting to Dolls. 75,000
1832 Blanks.—Sum raised }
including expence. } 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that
there are less than two blanks to a prize, and
that the prizes are to be paid without deduc-
tion.

The drawing will positively commence on
the 24th of next month, and will be complet-
ed in ten weeks. Tickets at \$5 50 cents,
for sale at R. GRAY'S BOOK STORE, where
the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be
examined free of expence. Prizes in the last
New York Lottery taken in payment for tick-
ets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclos-
ing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually
attended to, and early information given of
their fate.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

The drawing begins this day.—First drawn
blank entitled to Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBERT GRAY,

BOOKSELLER and STATIONER, KING-STREET,
HAVING made a purchase of a number
of TICKETS in the above Lottery, of-
fers them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters
until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets,	\$5 75
Half do.	3 00
Quarter do.	1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing
proceeds by the state of the wheel, informa-
tion of which will be given at any time, by
applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be ex-
changed for prizes, or the highest price in
cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All
tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined,
and every information respecting the Lottery
given without charge.

August 24.

PATENT SHOT.

Two and a half tons PATENT SHOT as-
sorted, from BB to No. 10, a part of which is
of American manufacture—for sale by

John Roberts.

September 14.

G. W. CARLIN,

Returns his most grateful thanks to the in-
habitants of this town and its vicinity, for their
former favors, and earnestly solicits a con-
tinuance of the same. He likewise takes this
opportunity of informing them, that he in-
tends to commence his NIGHT SCHOOL
on the 19th of this instant. Those who wish
to be instructed in either of the branches he
has heretofore taught, will please to make
early application, as the number of pupils will
be limited.

September 17.

Valuable Property for Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of Octo-
ber next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on
the premises, and immediate possession
given—

A Lot of Ground, on which
is erected a good substantial two story frame
house, beginning on the north side of Prince-
street, 208 feet 1 and 1-4 inches to the west-
ward of Union-street, and fronting on Prince-
street 17 feet 2 1-4 inches, and is 88 feet 1
1-2 inches in depth, subject to a ground rent
of 18 pounds, Virginia currency, a year.

And immediately afterwards, also on the pre-
mises,

A Lot of Ground, on the west
side of Pitt-street, beginning 154 feet to the
southward of Prince street, being 22 feet 6
inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches deep, ad-
joining ground of Mr. Chapin.

The above property will be sold under a
deed of trust to secure the payment of a debt
due to the Bank of Alexandria, on a credit of
6, 12 and 18 months, with interest, which is
to be included in satisfactory notes negotiable
at the said Bank; and it will be optional with
the purchaser either to receive a conveyance
in fee simple immediately after the sale and
give a deed of trust on the property to secure
the payment of the notes, or to have his title
on the last payment being made.

James Keith,
George W. Craik, } Trustees.

September 13.

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, B tone,
nogsheds brown Sugars.
255 lbs. green Coffee.
Imperial Tea, of a very superior qual-
ity, in quarter chests, boxes and can-
isters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.
Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—war-
ranted seven years old.
40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-
quors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osa-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1900 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheet and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best qual-
ity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hds Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Sper-
macin and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

Negroes wanted.

CASH will be given for a few *likely young*
NEGROES.—Apply at the Indian-Queen ta-
vern for three or four days.

September 26.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few barrels very fresh **LIMES**, in a
callent order, which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

September 7.

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper
1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,
1 portable Writing Desk,
A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,
30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hys-

Tea,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,
For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY:

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quak-
erism;
3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;

OR,

THE REMOVAL

OF THE
SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

A Farce.

August 11.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

ACQUAINTS his customers and the pub-
lic in general, that he has opened a shop
at the lower end of Union street, adjoining
Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose
of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities
needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit
a share of the patronage of a generous public,
and to assure them that any work in the line
of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any
on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description,
executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B. Those who favor him with their cus-
tom will have the advantage of receiving his
advice and attention in farriery gratis.

A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to
16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices,
and treated with kindness, and strict attention
paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

The Stages South of Alexandria.

ON the first of October next the Mail
Stage will commence running as fol-
lows between Alexandria and Petersburg in
Virginia:

Will leave Alexandria every day at 6
o'clock in the evening, and arrive at Dumfries
by 5 in the morning—Leave Dumfries at 6
and arrive at Fredericksburg by 11 1-2 in the
morning—Leave Fredericksburg at 12 (noon)
and arrive at Richmond the next morning by
6—Leave Richmond at 6 1-2 and arrive at
Petersburg by 11 1-2 in the morning.

Returning, will leave Petersburg every
day at 12 1-2 P. M. and arrive at Alexandria
in the same time. This stage will carry no
more than 2 passengers on any account what-
ever, and not more than 14 lb. of baggage
can be allowed to each passenger.

An Accommodation Stage between Alex-
andria and Petersburg will also commence
running at the same time, every other day
throughout the year, without regard to Sun-
days, and will travel only in the day time.

On this line it is the intention of the owners
to study the wishes and the convenience of
passengers. Still, however, regard must be
had to time—Going south from Alexandria
they will breakfast at Occoquan, dine at Staf-
ford Court-House, and lodge at Fredericks-
burg—The next day will breakfast at the
Bowling Green, dine at the Oaks, and lodge
at Richmond. And on the third day will
breakfast at the Half-Way house and dine at
Petersburg.

Returning, will dine at the Half-Way house
and lodge at Richmond. Early in the morn-
ing, breakfast at the Oaks, dine at the Bowling
Green, and lodge at Fredericksburg. Next
morning, will breakfast at Stafford court house,
dine at Occoquan, and lodge at Alexandria.

The owners on this line too, have to re-
quest that passengers will be as moderate as
possible in the quantity of their baggage, as
any thing more than a small trunk or parcel
which will go within the body of the stage
will be an extra charge.

The Proprietors.

August 24

For Freight,

The Schooner

CHARLES,

CAPTAIN M'LELLAN;

Will take about 800 barrels on
light to BOSTON or any Eastern Port, and
will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days.
Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle,

Who have now landing from said Schooner, for
sale,

80 hogsheads retailing Molasses,

8 do. Jamaica Rum,

18 ton St Petersburg Hemp,

100 bolts Ravens Duck.

FOR BOSTON,

The regular trading Schooner

HAZARD;

Capt. NEWCOMB:

Will sail in a few days. For
Freight of 6 or 700 barrels, or passage having
elegant accommodations. Apply as above.
September 19. Saw3w

WANTED,

A FEW LABORERS.

Andrew Bartle.

September 14

Public Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will, on Tuesday the 14th
day of October next, expose to sale, on the
premises, near the new turnpike gate, at 12
o'clock, several LOTS, being a part of *Pear-
son's Tract*. The land is fertile, and full of
young thriving timber—there is a spring on
each lot, with handsome & convenient scites
for building: they contain from 7 to 14 acres,
according to a survey lately made. The lots
will be sold on a credit of 60 and 90 days, the
purchaser giving bond with approved securi-
ty for the punctual payment at the stated pe-
riods. The title and plats will be shown on
the day of sale by

Of J. West, dec'd.

September 26.

**Washington & Alexandria Turn-
pike Company.**

THE Stockholders of the Wash-
ington and Alexandria Turnpike Company
are hereby notified that the third instalment
of Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by
the President and Directors of the said Com-
pany, and is required to be paid to Charles
Page Treasurer in Alexandria, on or before
the 26th day of October next agreeable to an
act of Congress, entitled "An act for the es-
tablishment of a Turnpike Company in the
county of Alexandria, in the district of Co-
lumbia."

By order of the Directors,

G. Deneale, President.

September 26.

POST-OFFICE,

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 24.

AFTER the first day of October next, the
Northern Mail will arrive every day at 5 P.
M. and be closed every day (Sundays except-
ed) at 6 P. M.

The Southern Mail will arrive every day
at 1 A. M. and be closed every day (Sundays
excepted) at 4 P. M.

The Western Mail, via Fredericksburg,
will be closed on Mondays, at 3 P. M.

Letters and newspapers for these mails,
must be deposited before the hours above not-
ed for closing them; otherwise they will not
be forwarded until next day.

George W. Craik, P. M.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately oc-
cupied by John Watts, deceased.

R. I. Taylor Esqr

September 24.

For Sale,

At WILKIN FITZGERALD'S, Esq. Plantation,
on Ravensworth, 10 miles from the town of
Alexandria—

Six young Rams of the Ar-
lington long wool breed—they are large and
the wool very fine.—Price 10 dollars each.

ALSO FOR SALE,

25 Ewes, very large and fat,
now good mutton—and some Beef Cattle,
which will be sold low for cash only.

W. Weddellburn.

Ravensworth, Sept. 14.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

*“We give the following happy specimen of early education to our readers from the VIRGINIA HERALD, hoping they will consider themselves as deeply interested, in exhibiting the character of the great Washington, and supporting the inalienable rights of their country at the approaching crisis, as the country of West-
moreland which gave him birth. It is indeed hoped, that all America will consider themselves as alike interested—Washington was born and lived for his country—His affectionate voluntary address embraces them all, and with a parents fondness inculcates principles equally interesting to all.”*

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD.

To the Freemen of the District consisting of the Counties of Stafford, King George, Westmoreland, Richmond, Lancaster, and Northumberland.

“First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.”

FELLOW CITIZENS,

DOES the name of the great and good Washington revive in your breasts those emotions of grateful veneration, which his presence and his deeds were wont to excite? Does the recollection of the battle of Trenton, the siege of Little York, and the many other radiant evidences of his greatness, awaken a love for the memory of that man, under whose auspices was achieved a revolution which placed us on the list of independent nations; which gave to us all the rights of sovereignty? Is the rich legacy of his wise and modest salutary advice, bequeathed by an anxious father to his beloved sons, duly appreciated by those sons? If these things be so, let us not forget that our fathers and their effects forever lost; if national gratitude be not expunged from the vocabulary of national virtues; what must be that of the men who have for the last twenty years unceasingly devoted their tongues, their pens, and their persons, to the immortal purpose of blackening the name of the founder of our liberties, and fishing from him the only reward he ever asked—the good opinion of his countrymen? Do you doubt those things, my friends? If so, read the (I had almost said impious) letter to the foreigner Mazzei, charging General Washington with being a corrupt traitor to those principles for the establishment of which he had fought and labored in the field and in the closet, by day and by night, for nearly one half of a long and active life. Americans! Virginians! people of the northern neck, of the country of Westmoreland, the parent soil of Washington, will you believe that this letter was written by the man who now styles himself your “exclusive friend”? The leader of a band whose dearest object is to blight the laurels which shade the tomb of Washington? Indeed my friends it is so, *avowedly* so. Do you want further proof of this spirit of unextinguishable envy towards the character of the man who has been justly styled “America’s boast & the world’s wonder”? Look at the insidious letter of praise and pecuniary reward to the Venal Calender, a wretched fugitive spirit, who was employed in this country in Virginia! to write down by foul aspersion, the well earned fame of Washington, and others like Washington. If this does not suffice, peruse if you have patience, the cringing invitation to the more than impious Tom Paine, to take a passage in one of our national ships, and to come to this country for the purpose of continuing his “useful labor.” What was that useful labor? Was it his mendacious assault on the character of Washington? No—my friends, that was as the dust in the balance, when compared with the more “useful labor” of reviling and deriding the character of whom? My pen recoils, and almost denies its office; my heart bleeds with anguish for my species; my soul revolts; my cheeks glow with shame for the man—not man—the savage—the worse than savage; the monster in the shape of man, the fiend who could deliberately assail the character of our Holy Saviour Jesus Christ. I can say no

more on this hateful subject; the brute lives and lives amongst us. He lives the abhorrence, the avoidance of every virtuous man and woman, whilst he continues to be caressed and encouraged in his beastly demerits by “the man of the people.” One more instance of this ruthless animosity towards the immortal Washington, and I am done for the present. What hero of ’76 is that whom we see strutting the streets of Philadelphia, arrayed in the honorable costume of the American uniform? Reader I blush whilst I tell it—this is no hero of ’76—it is the renegade Irishman, William Duane, another miserable outcast, who received the ignominiously corporal punishment due to his dirty tricks at home, and who has been imported into this country to aid in the “useful labor of traducing Washington;” he has faithfully executed his task—he has out Herodotus Herod—he has, if possible, eclipsed his brother Paine in the goodly “labor.” His reward is a lieutenant colonelcy in the army of the U. States! Let us dismiss this subject, my fellow citizens; it is too humiliating, painfully humiliating, to be dwelt on by a patriotic mind. If the system which was pursued by our dear and lamented Washington; the system which covered him with glory, and gave character and wealth to his country; if that system be a good one, the opposite cannot be so. This is a position too self evidently obvious to be mistaken by the dullest faculty of discernment. As self evident is it that those who oppose this system in all its parts will for ever act against it.

And now my friends, allow me, once more, to beg your grave attention to the many considerations which ought to influence the suffrages you will shortly have occasion to give. The genius of the sainted Washington invokes you—awake from your lethargy—Federalists! Shake off your unpardonable apathy—profit by the active example of your antagonists—do as they do in all things consistent with truth and decency—show the people their true interests—tell them the truth—tell it them in a voice of thunder.

Sept. 19, 1808.

From the North American.

NO. IX.

THE British orders of council are not in principle, so destructive of our commerce as the Berlin Decree. The latter, by declaring all the dominions of Great Britain in a state of blockade, subjects to seizure and condemnation every vessel found trading with those dominions. It consequently prohibits our commerce with the British West Indies as well as with the territories in Europe. This is a circumstance of the more consequence, because the facilities for privateers which were furnished by the islands then under the control of France, enabled them to annoy to a great extent all vessels sailing in those seas.

The former leaves unmolested the whole trade between the colonies and the U. States. This is a difference of immense consequence. It also exempts from the penalties of the blockade, which is extended to all the European dominions of France and of her allies in war, those neutral vessels which will touch at any port in England, and pay a small sum of money as the price of the exemption.

This relaxation of the rigor of the blockade, has given great offence in the United States. The irritation it has excited would certainly have been sufficiently provoked, had this universal blockade of the European dominions of the enemies of Great Britain been declared by her before those enemies had placed her dominions in the same state. Had she commenced this system, we ought to have felt against her the same indignation which the Berlin decree ought to have excited against France; and we ought to have resisted these orders with the same energy that ought to have been exerted in resisting the Berlin decree. But she did not commence it. And if the blockade can be justified, as a measure of retaliation, no relaxation of that blockade can add to its offensiveness.

England then has, in leaving open our trade to the colonies of her enemy, stopped far short of France in the hostile career into which both have entered.

There is a material difference between the extent of these measures, in another respect. The Berlin decree not only cuts off all intercourse between the United States and the dominions of Great Britain, but forbids a traffic in articles of the growth or manufacture of those dominions.

This extravagant prohibition is not retaliated.

It is then apparent that the orders of council are, in their letter and spirit, much less comprehensive than the decree, to retaliate which those orders were made.

A general blockade proclaimed by either of those powers suggests one observation

which can escape no person. That a belligerent has a right to blockade any port of his enemy is admitted. It is only required that he should, in fact, invest that port, so as to make the attempt to enter it dangerous. So immense is the naval power of England, that she can, in point of fact, invest at the same time a very great number of the ports of her enemy, while France is absolutely unable to station a blockading force at any port in the world. She dares not openly trust a fleet into any sea; and if her ships casually steal into the ocean, their safety depends on returning undiscovered. A blockading decree therefore by France is an outrage upon neutrals, for which no semblance of apology can be framed. It is an undisguised and shameless license to her privateers and cruisers to commit piracy on neutral vessels.

Although his Imperial Majesty commenced this depredating system, he sought not to restrain his rage at finding that his enemy followed his example, even at a distance. Although that enemy remained far behind him, he could not tolerate the attempt to retaliate on himself any portion of his own injustice. His resentments broke out in the Milan and Bayonne decrees, by which his outrages on the United States have been carried to extremities, which in fact amount to war. He subjects to capture and condemnation every American vessel which has even been visited by an English ship; he seizes all American vessels in his ports, or which his corsairs can bring in, and he seizes all American property found on the water or on land, with the avowed purpose of confiscating it, if the United States do not declare war against England.

Language cannot heighten these enormities. The simple narrative can receive no increased coloring from those epithets which indignation would interweave with it. He must be dead to every American sentiment who does not feel for his insulted and disgraced country. If under those threats, the United States go to war with England, our independence is already but an empty name, and not even that will be long retained.

It has been shown, not only that France commenced this system of warfare on neutral rights, but that she has greatly outstripped her enemy in the flagitious course. The time will not be entirely misapplied, which is devoted to a comparison of the temper towards the United States, which these two nations have displayed, in this contest of violence.

Although the Berlin decree was an open and flagrant violation of the rights which were guaranteed to this country by a solemn treaty, as well as by the law of nations, yet no previous notification was given to the United States of the intended infraction of those rights; nor has any subsequent apology, so far as is publicly known, been made. Not only has the emperor of France treated us with this insulting neglect, but in the style of a haughty master, offended that his mandates are not executed the instant they are issued, he adds to the chastisement by fresh injuries, and punishes our disobedience in delaying a declaration of war against Great Britain, by seizing all our property within his grasp; the confiscation of which, he plainly tells us, depends on our entering into the war he dictates.

What has been the style in which this contest has been conducted by England?

When the Berlin decree was issued, she expressed in decent terms, her confidence that the United States would not submit to this gross infraction of their rights; and at the same time gave the notice which the occasion required—that, as Britain was affected essentially by this violence practiced on neutral commerce, she would be compelled, in her own defence, to adopt measures of retaliation against her enemy, with respect to those nations who should unreasonably permit this decree to go into operation. When afterwards, those measures were adopted, they were communicated to the U. States in terms of expressive regret for the necessity which caused them, and of the readiness with which they would be discontinued when that necessity should cease.

Britain then would not have applied her orders to the United States, had they taken measures to prevent her enemy from the unlawful use of their commerce, as an instrument of war against her. She would not now so apply them if they would take such measures. And she will revoke them the instant France shall discontinue the system commenced by that power.

But will France recall the Berlin decree, should Britain annul the orders of council? She has never said so, and we know she will not. The Berlin decree having preceded the orders of council, was not produced by them, and does not depend on them—Britain then wishes, but France refuses, to discontinue this system of aggression.

After this brief and hasty sketch of the conduct of the two belligerent powers to-

wards the United States, let us take a momentary view of our own conduct, and examine the impression they have respectively made on us.

Towards Britain a high degree of resentment has been manifested; a determination to resist her encroachments has been avowed; and war, should she persist in her course, is the language of all the ministerial circles.

Do we exhibit towards France a similar temper? Has the usurpation of Bonaparte of sovereign power over the U. States, directing the course of our whole external commerce, in deciding for us the all important question of peace or war, in seizing our property within his grasp, and declaring that its confiscation depends on our entering into the war he orders, produced one indignation, one manly sentiment in the bosom of our rulers?

With inexpressible mortification must a very genuine American answer—none. Instead of those feelings, and that energetic system which the occasion so loudly demands; which a really independent nation could not fail to exhibit, we are endeavoring to turn aside the wrath of the conqueror by obedience. We are endeavoring to pacify the public mind for the war he directs.

The Genius of America seems to tremble and humble itself before that of France. We receive, with humility and without a murmur, the stripes which his imperial majesty pleases to inflict. We dare not even writhe under the lash. With smiles we kiss the hand that scourges us, and lick the blood that threads upon us.

A length in an important part of the Union, the spirit of independence seems to revive. A light dawns in the East, and gladdens the American bosom with the hope, that the inestimable rights of self government will soon be surrendered without a struggle. The people of New England are awake; and have in some slight degree, shown at their elections a disposition, like the people of Spain, to assert their rights which their government seems unwilling to maintain.

Should this spirit extend itself, it may avert the dangers which threaten us. France has a minister at Washington, and this potent change may be communicated to his imperial majesty, who will be careful, while Britain maintains her ascendancy on the ocean, not to drive the United States to desperation.

SENEL

From the American Citizen.

THE EMBARGO.—I have promised to notice the subject of the embargo upon the grounds assigned for it in that message of the president in which he recommends the measure, and I will now perform my promise. It shall be treated, however, with briefer and brevity.

Various opinions are entertained respecting the object of the embargo. Not knowing what is, one man believes it to be one thing and another, the reverse. With this diversity, I wish the reader distinctly to understand I will not meddle in this paper. Knowing the President to be an honest man and a gentleman, I will take him at his word. He shall state the object himself, and it will then be in order to enquire whether or no he has recommended the means best calculated to accomplish it.

The message of the President, of December 18, 1807, recommending the embargo is in the following words:

“The communications now made, showing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen, and our commerce are threatened on the high seas, and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe, and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress, who will doubtless perceive all the advantages which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the U. States.”

In the answer of the President to the address of the New Hampshire legislature, the object of the embargo, as stated in the message, is recommended. In this document the President says:

“In this state of things, our first duty was to withdraw our seafaring citizens and property from abroad, and to keep at home resources so valuable at all times, and so essential, if resort must ultimately be had to force.”

* But as I may make some remarks which may not be pleasant to the mind unaccustomed to thinking, nor to the ear unused to truth, I must express my regret that they may give occasion to our city wits for a fresh denunciation. To smother truth by violence, is undoubtedly the only way to preserve freedom. That the denouncers, in again assembling, will be put to a little fatigue, is certain, but what patriot cares for that when the safety of the nation is at stake? Is consistency has John Milton a parallel? Is well doing to be never tired?

It then appears that the embargo was laid, and we successively come from the war out of employment. Every body knows, however, useful, and important, have no provisions. How then were they to keep them at home? times so valuable, and must ultimately be had were thus avowedly important for the government for them?

But no provision was recurrence to a hard hearted policy. The policy home for the nation's use might happen, which the objects of the embargo forgotten—National humiliated instance, distant great instance, distant were cast on shore, reduced to the haunts of hunger, country! The choice of the British fleet? What prudence? Was the object assigned to be kept at home? If the embargo removed, what should be the result? Probable that they should have employed prompt defence of our ports and service was disregarded. some money. It was men at home.

With regard to the embargo, as is evident every act, answered the sage recommending pass to our SH

Which were also to be Assertion. If ever vessels had been captured irretrievably lost, the embargo was less than that of the embargo.

From. There is embargo will be removed; but even then, hesitation to the wishes intended successor, next December, it will year—that's all!”

The exports of the produce of the United States for 1807, of our soil as reported by Mr. at the last session, amounted to

The revenue for the year was \$ 16, For 1806, 14, For 1805, 12, For 1804, 10.

As the revenue increased with the increase of our population, we cannot, and Mr. Gallatin calculates, that if the had not been laid, the for the year 1807, in all probability had been eighteen millions of dollars. The whole of the revenue thus suffering not be lost, but we include this five-sixths. The loss of revenue from the embargo, may be estimated at

Total—Loss Our tonnage, exported, is about The price of a ton of cotton is fifty dollars a ton of the whole of our exports, is

Gain, if every ship had been condemned, gone from us. The embargo and our ships! Our exceptions, however, and if by our ships had been have been gainers which we have a measure for the embargo. As to our production afraid of losing the

...the object of the em-
...to save
Our Seamen,
Our Vessels, and
Our Produce
...There could
...since there is no
...We must reject every imputa-
...of a language official and a language
...of the SEAMEN.
The sailors who were in our ports when
...as well as those who
...have been driven into them since, have
...out of employment by the mea-
...Every body knows that to day this la-
...borious, useful, and improvident class of our
...citizens, have no provision for to-morrow.
...How then were they to live? Were we to
...keep them at home as a resource at all
...times so valuable and so essential, if resort
...must ultimately be had to force? As they
...were thus avowedly thrown out of employ-
...ment for national purposes, was it not obli-
...gatory upon the government to make provi-
...sion for them?
But no provision was made. An ill timed
recurrence to a hard hearted economy pre-
vented it. The policy of keeping them at
home for the nation's use in whatever events
might happen, which was specifically one of
the objects of the embargo, was immediately
forgotten—National humanity itself was, in
this great instance, disregarded! The sea-
men were cast on shore, and by a national
act, reduced to the hard necessity of either
perishing of hunger, or of deserting their
country! The choice was dreadful, but ob-
vious. They deserved their country. They
deserved to be kept at home! If they were,
what not do that which was necessary to the
end? If the embargo were at this moment
removed, what should we do for sailors for our
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thousand in the United States. Gov. Clinton
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and employed promptly and liberally, in the
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vice was disregarded. It would have cost
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ed by the embargo.
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embargo will be removed before next Decem-
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edience to the wishes of the President and his
intended successor, should remove it. In
next December, it will have been suffered one
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The exports of the native
produce of the United States
for 1807, of our soil & sea,
as reported by Mr. Gallatin
at the last session of Con-
gress, amounted to
\$ 48,500,000
The revenue for the same
year was \$ 16,000,000
For 1808, 14,000,000
For 1809, 12,000,000
For 1801, 10,000,000
As the revenue has en-
creased with the increase of
our population, we may pre-
sume, and Mr. Gallatin cal-
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had not been laid, the reve-
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ing this suffering year will
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clude that five-sixths of it
will. The loss of revenue by
the embargo may safely be
estimated at
\$ 14,000,000
Total—Loss
\$ 62,500,000
Our tonnage, exclusive of
coasting, is about a million.
The price of a merchant ship
is fifty dollars a ton. The cost
of the whole of our tonnage
therefore, is
50,000,000
Gain, if every one of our
ships had been captured,
condemned, and forever
gone from us.
\$ 12,500,000
The embargo does indeed save our seamen
and our ships! Our seamen, with very trif-
ling exceptions, have been driven into foreign
trade; and if by violence upon the ocean all
our ships had been taken from us we should
have been gainers, in comparison of the loss
which we have suffered by the embargo. So
much for the embargo as a permanent precau-
tionary measure!
As to our produce, if the government was
afraid of losing that, there was an obvious re-

medy without suffering the deadly disease of
a permanent embargo.
Our produce, it was said, was exposed to
capture and condemnation; and that it might
not fall into the hands of the belligerent pow-
ers, we wisely ordered that it should perish on
our hands. This was to save it! An Irish
parliament might have done all this in charac-
ter.
But our produce might have been carried
away without the risk of a cent. If foreign
nations had been allowed they would have
come to our wharves and bought it of us. We
should have run no risk. It is no answer to
say that as the belly of John Bull would not in
this case have been pinched nor the nation
coerced, the object of the embargo would not
have been attained, for this would be to trav-
el out of the Message of the President. No
such object is assigned by him. He recommends
the embargo as a measure of precaution, and
as such I have concisely examined it. If,
however the Madisonians would be gratified
by an examination of the embargo as a coercive
measure, I may undertake it. To no nothing
is more clear than that it is inefficient. As I
have often remarked, it cannot essentially in-
jure any nation but our own.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.
SALEM, Sept. 23.
DISTRICT COURT.—The session still
continues. We mentioned in our last, that
the argument on the unconstitutionality of
the embargo laws had been begun by Mr.
Prescott. On Tuesday morning Mr. Dex-
ter followed on the same side. In the after-
noon Mr. Francis Blake, and on Wednes-
day morning Mr. George Blake, on the part
of the government. In the afternoon Mr.
Prescott answered to such new matter as
had been introduced by the attorney for the
government; who, in reply again to Mr.
Prescott, closed the argument. It now re-
mains for the judge to give his opinion.—
During this long discussion, the hall was
crowded, and the anxious assembly listened
with the most profound attention to the ar-
guments, in which great knowledge, inge-
nuity and eloquence were displayed.
We had intended to have given, in our
paper, a view of the arguments on this most
important question; but, from their length,
we concluded to publish them more fully in
a pamphlet, as soon as the matter can be ar-
ranged.

NEW YORK, September 26.
Latest Foreign News.
The ship Elizabeth, captain Rea, arri-
ved at this port yesterday in 42 days from
Londonderry; and capt. R. has politely fa-
vored the Editor of the Mercantile Adver-
tiser with Irish papers to the 9th of August,
and London papers of the 3d, which are
six days later than any previous advices
from that quarter. The intelligence they
contain relates principally to the success or
defeat of the Spanish Patriots, and to the
great armaments fitting out in England for
their assistance; our selections, therefore,
are from necessity almost wholly confined
to these subjects.
From Irish and English papers received at
the office of the Mercantile Advertiser by
the ship Elizabeth.
LONDON, July 30.
Extract from the *Porte Journal*, "The Loy-
al Portuguese." Porto, 13th July.
"MADRID, June 22.
"Within these few days 60 carts laden
with wounded Frenchmen arrived in this
city, in consequence of the insurrection in
Andalusia. Castanos has 25,000 regular
Spanish troops, and 6000 English. From
Gibraltar every assistance has been afforded
—all the Proclamations have been circulat-
ed in Spanish and French.
"The marquis of Canaveres, who com-
manded the cavalry under Echevarria, has
been sentenced to be shot for disobedience
of orders.
"The retreat of Moncey's army has been
completely cut off. Gen. Lefebvre's army,
composed of 11,000 men, was completely
routed by Palafox; some corps of Catalans
arrived in time to distinguish themselves.
Murat is fortifying himself in the Padro;
every thing announces his attempt to retreat.
"The brave Brigadier General D. Joa-
quin Blake has been promoted to the rank
of Lieutenant General.
"The mournful silence of Bayonne an-
nounces the difficult situation of the great
Emperor."
It is said, that the King of Morocco has
offered to assist the Spaniards with a force
of 80,000 men!!!
Letters have been received by two of the
first mercantile houses in the city; the one
positively asserting that Andreossy had
quitted Vienna and the other that the Aus-
trian ambassador has taken his departure
from Paris.
We learn that the Eurydice frigate has

captured a French vessel, with dispatches
on board for Buenos Ayres, and a large
quantity of arms and ammunition. The prize
with the dispatches, are on their way to
Portsmouth.
We are happy to find, by the Gottenburg
mail which arrived this morning, that the
disposition both of the people and govern-
ment of Denmark towards this country has
undergone a very material change. By
the judicious management of Sir James Sau-
merez an agreement has been entered into
with the government of Denmark for the
exchange of prisoners, which has already
been carried into effect. The prisoners tak-
en on board the Prince Christian have been
sent home to Denmark, and in return a
number of British prisoners have been sent
to Gottenburg. They speak very highly
of the reception they met with among the
Danes, and state, that the French, though
in the character of allies, treat Holstein as
a conquered country; the Danish arms and
ensigns have been taken down every where,
and those of the French substituted in their
room. The report of an alliance, offensive
and defensive, between Russia and Austria,
continues to gain ground.
August 1.
The Plover sloop of war has arrived with
dispatches, from sir Arthur Wellesley. The
expedition under the command of the gal-
lant general was off cape Finisterre on the
22d July, proceeding for Oporto. The ac-
counts which have got into circulation from
the intelligence she brings, are not very sat-
isfactory. The Portuguese patriots, it is
stated, had been formed into an army con-
sisting of 20,000 men, and had marched be-
yond Coimbra, in the province of Beira, but
nothing further is remarked of their opera-
tions. A French detachment under Loison,
consisting of 4,000 men, found it necessary,
upon the approach of this army, to retire to-
wards the main body, under the command
of Junot at Lisbon.
We learn with much satisfaction, that yester-
day the expedition under convoy of his
majesty's ships Audacious, Zebra, Eugene,
and Brazen, cleared St. Helen's, with the
wind at east, and we hope they will be en-
abled to work their way down the Channel.
The transports that lately proceeded from
Ramsgate are waiting to join them at Fal-
mouth.
The Audacious has 500,000 dollars on
board, as a military chest.
The embarkation of the fourth expedition
has already commenced with the 15th dra-
goons at Gravesend. The brigade guards at
Chatham, the 45th, 51st, and 87th, embark
in the ensuing week.
It is said that in the 5th expedition, which
is to combine a large force of artillery and
much cavalry, the gallant offer of some of
the militia regiments, will be accepted.
It would appear as if Murat had fallen in-
to disgrace. He has left Bayonne for one
of the little western places in French Na-
varre.
PHILADELPHIA, September 26.
INTERESTING.—By the mail of this
morning, we have received from our cor-
respondent at New Orleans, letters and pa-
pers to the 30th of August. They contain
interesting accounts from Vera Cruz, the
length of which prevents our inserting more
than a brief summary in our paper of to-
day.
The Danish schooner Henry arrived at
New Orleans the 30th August from Vera
Cruz, which place she left the 12th; by her
information is received that on the 20th a
vessel arrived at that port with dispatches
and officers from Bonaparte, dated at Bay-
onne, announcing the abdication of the Span-
ish monarchy in his favor.
This intelligence occasioned the greatest
consternation at Vera Cruz. The officers,
civil and military, of the Spanish govern-
ment, instantly resolved not to submit to
the authority of Bonaparte. A meeting
was immediately held, and a unanimous re-
solution entered into, to acknowledge no o-
ther master than Ferdinand the VIIth, and
to resist to death the usurpation of his go-
vernment. The same movements took place
at Campeachy, on receiving the intelli-
gence.
Mr. Cevallos, the port admiral of Vera
Cruz was forced to abandon his post, and
arrived at New Orleans in the Henry. The
French commissioners were confined in the
castle.
TICKETS in the Charitable
Marine Society Lottery, now
drawing, for sale at the office
of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
price Five Dolls. & Seventy five
cents. A regular list of the
drawing will be received and in-
formation given gratis to those
who purchase tickets.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29.
The president of the U. States is daily ex-
pected in Washington.
Mr. Madison will set out for the seat of
government to-morrow, and may be expect-
ed in Washington on Friday evening or Sat-
urday morning next.
The secretary of the navy will be in
Washington on Monday.
[Yesterday's Monitor.]

SHIP NEWS.
Port of Alexandria.
CLEARED,
Schr. Henrietta and John, Hudson, Eastern
Branch—by Elisha Janney.
Caroline, Hand, Wilmington and Phil-
adelphia—by different persons.
Rainbow, Smoot, Yeocometo
D. Marill.

An Evening School.
The subscriber respectfully informs the
inhabitants of Alexandria, that he com-
menced an EVENING SCHOOL, on Mon-
day, the 26th of September.
He will teach Reading, Writing, Arithme-
tic, English Grammar, and Mathematics, on
terms as heretofore published.
If there should be any young gentlemen
who should desire to know something of the
principles of Astronomy, the subscriber has
a small machine which serves to solve several
important phenomena of the Solar System.
For the use of this machine there will
be some special hours set apart in the course
of the week, which will not interfere with the
business of ordinary school hours.
J. Paradise.
September 29. th w & s
Oyster-House.
THE Subscriber intends to keep an OYS-
TER HOUSE in addition to his present ac-
commodations. As the season is now ap-
proaching, he solicits a portion of the public
patronage, and will always keep a good sup-
ply of the best Oysters and as good Liquors as
the town affords
Jeremiah A. Neale,
Union-street, between Prince and King-
streets.
September 29. law3t*
Alexandria, County, ff.
I Abraham Faw, a Justice of Peace for said
county, do certify that ABRAHAM LINDO, by
his agent John Smith, this day brought before
me, two trespassing Horses as estrays, to wit:
A GREY HORSE, about 14 and half hands
high, about 7 years old, branded on the near
shoulder with a horse shoe—a hair lock and
piece of chain on his off fore foot—and ap-
praised to sixty dollars.
ALSO,
A BLACK STUD HORSE, about four-
teen hands high, a small blaze in his face, a
long bob tail, a lock and piece of chain on his
near fore foot, and appraised to forty-five dol-
lars.
Given under my hand this 29th day of Sept.
1808.
A. FAW.
The owner or owners of said
Horses are requested to come, prove prop-
erty, pay charges, and take away said Horses
from the subscriber, living at the Big Spring,
on the turnpike road between Alexandria and
Washington city, or to John Hodgkin, in A-
lexandria.
JOHN SMITH, Agent
for Abraham Lindo.
September 29 law3t*
At the solicitation of a
number of our country friends,
we shall commence, on the 9th
of this month, the publication
of a paper for the country, three
times a week, which will contain
all the matter and advertise-
ments published in the daily pa-
per. The price will be FIVE
DOLLARS per annum.
Such of our present patrons
as reside on the route where the
mail goes but once a week, will
be furnished with the country
paper in lieu of the daily one,
unless ordered otherwise.
Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch

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PROPOSALS PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION A NEW WORK ENTITLED, THE MANUAL OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT OR A NEW AND COMPLETE DICTIONARY

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.
IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasion-
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words
in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-
neau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of
teaching language to man, applied to the
French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two
handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ro-
naldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.

II. It is, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.
GRAY.
May 23.

Lawson and Fowie,
Have received per schooner Hazard, and for
sale,

200 casks Lime
40 barrels No. 1 and Mess Beef
10 do. Pork
10 do. Sugar
20 do. Coffee
20 bags do.
40 boxes Dipped Candles
20 do. Soap
20 dozen Claret
4 Trunks ladies' Kid and Morocco
Slippers
1 trunk mens' coarse Shoes.

September 16. 31aw2w

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds.
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,
FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.
June 27.

NOTICE.

The subscriber meaning to decline the Dry
Good business offers for sale, his entire Stock
on hand, a very choice assortment of GOODS,
adapted to the present and approaching sea-
sons:—The terms low, and the credit libe-
ral, for approved paper.

All those indebted to me by open account,
are respectfully requested, if not convenient
now to pay, to come forward and adjust the
same by note.

Those indebted to the late concern of Ben-
nett and Watts, are informed, that in conse-
quence of the death of Mr. Watts, no further
indulgence can be given, after the first of Ja-
nuary ensuing—suits will then be ordered in-
discriminately against all who may not attend
to this notice.

Charles Bennett.

September 14. 2aw2w

LOTTERY OFFICE.

Lottery Tickets for sale.

IN THE
PHILADELPHIA GRAND LOTTERIES,
By R. H. HUGHES,
—No. 69—
CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, FOR THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

AUTHORIZED by an act of the general as-
sembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the
first day of February, 1803.

1 prize of 15,000 Dollars is	15,000
1 10,000	10,000
1 5,000	5,000
1 4,000	4,000
1 3,000	3,000
2 2,000	4,000
3 1,000	3,000
6 500	3,000
10 400	4,000
20 300	6,000
40 200	8,000
100 100	10,000
3516 50	177,592
3708 12	
6 Stationary.	

3714	1,000
First drawn blank first day's drawing	1,000
Do. when 1,500 tickets shall be drawn	1,000
Do. 3,000	do. 1,000
Do. 5,000	do. 2,000
Do. 8,000	do. 2,000
First drawn blank on the last days drawing	10,000

12,460 Tickets at \$10 124,600 124,592
Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
Tickets at \$11

THE SECOND CLASS OF THE HOLY TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY.

1 prize of \$10,000	\$10,000
2 do. of 5,000	5,000
1 do. of 4,000	4,000
1 do. of 2,000	2,000
1 do. of 1,000	1,000
4 do. of 500	2,000
8 do. of 300	2,400
16 do. of 200	3,200
32 do. of 100	3,200
75 do. of 50	3,750
155 do. of 20	3,100
And a proportionate number of smaller prizes. Tickets 8 dollars.	

BUSTLETON & SMITHFIELD. TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

Scheme on an Improved Plan,
ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER.
HENRY PRATT, Esq. President.

1 prize of 15,000 Dollars is	15,000
1 5,000	5,000
1 2,000	2,000
1 1,000	1,000
11 500	5,500
20 250	5,000
40 100	4,000
70 100	7,000
100 50	5,000
100 30	3,000
100 25	2,500
100 20	2,000
364 15	5,460

7,500 Tickets at 10 dollars, } 75,000
each, is }

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.
For the convenience of the public, half tick-
ets will be provided by the managers, and
signed as the whole tickets.

Prizes payable in cash at the bank of the U.
States, on the next day after each drawing day.
The whole Lottery will be drawn in four-
teen drawing days; and to save expence, only
as many numbers will be drawn as there are
prizes; the residue will of course be blanks.

Useful Arts Lottery.

1 Prize of 10,000 dollars	10,000
2 5,000	10,000
5 1,000	5,000
10 500	5,000
10 200	2,000
40 100	4,000
100 50	5,000
200 20	4,000
300 10	3,000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.
This Lottery offers one of the best oppor-
tunities for adventurers, that may ever occur
again, as all the large prizes are in the wheel
and only fourteen days to draw—and tickets at
the low price of 2 dollars, but will soon advance
to 3.

N. B. All the above Lotteries will be finish-
ed this fall. Persons wishing to become ad-
venturers shall receive the greatest encour-
agement at this office. Letters, post paid, en-
closing bank notes of any state, shall be punc-
tually attended to, directed to No. 69, Chesnut-
street.

R. H. Hughes.

Good endorsed notes, at 60 days, will
be taken in payment for tickets, and cash given
for prizes the day after they are drawn, at
the usual discount.

Philadelphia, September 16. 2aw2w

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County,

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of John Watts,
deceased, insert the following advertisement
in the Alexandria Daily Paper, three times a
week for the space of eight weeks.

Test,
Alexander Moore,

Register.

This is to give Notice, That the
Subscriber of Alexandria County in the Dis-
trict of Columbia, hath obtained from the Or-
phans Court of said county letters testamen-
tary on the estate of John Watts, late of the
county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.—All
persons having claims against the said de-
ceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same
with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber,
on or before the 22d day of March next, or
they may by law be excluded from all bene-
fit to said estate—and those indebted there-
to are required to make immediate payment.
Given under my hand this 22d day of Sep-
tember, 1808.

Robert I. Tayler.

Executor of John Watts.

September 22. 31aw2w

TO RENT,

(And immediate possession given)
NEAR THE EXTREMITY OF THE PAVEMENT
On Prince-Street.

A TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with
an elegant garden, and all necessary
buildings thereto, complete. The premises
occupy one half acre of ground, on one of the
best situations and best constructions, equalled
by few, (if any) exceeded by none in Alexan-
dria of its size; it has also a pump of excel-
lent water, approved of by the best judges,
besides a well in the garden for its exclusive
use, and is every way calculated to accommo-
date a genteel family, from such a moderate
rent will be taken.

Now building and will be ready
to RENT about the first of August, FOUR
HOUSES, on Washington-street, the situ-
ations are good, and the buildings will be ve-
ry convenient and neatly finished, for private
families, or public business—and a House or
two, near Messrs. Marshall and Young's
wharf.

For terms apply to,

Robert Brackett.

June 1. 2aw

District of Columbia,

COUNTY OF ALEXANDRIA, ss.

In the case of Robert Brown Jamieson, an
Insolvent Debtor—*Rule of the District
aforesaid.*

Notice is hereby given,

TO the several creditors of the said Ro-
bert Brown Jamieson, to bring in and
exhibit to COLIN ADAM, trustee, appointed
for the benefit of the said creditors, their re-
spective claims, within five months from this
24th day of September 1808—and it is ordered,
That notice of this order be published in
the Alexandria Daily Gazette, and the Na-
tional Intelligencer, once in each week, for three
successive weeks. By order of the honorable
Nicholas Fitzhugh, assistant judge of the Cir-
cuit Court of the District of Columbia, and
acting judge in the case of the discharge of
the insolvent debtor, aforesaid. Witness, my
hand and seal this 24th September, 1808.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 24. 1aw2w

FOR SALE,

The DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,
with the Improvements where I reside.

ALSO,

Sundry vacant LOTS, situate in various
parts of the town of Alexandria. They are
free of all incumbrances and will be conveyed
in fee simple to the purchasers.

The terms of credit shall be easy on giving
sufficient security, and will be made known
by application to the subscriber.

Charles Lee.

September 27. 2awf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate for a Share in the Lit-
tle River Turnpike Company, subscribed by
Joseph W. Harrison, and transferred by him
to me. Number 292, has been lost or mis-
laid, and that I shall apply to the Directors of
the said Company for a renewal of said Cer-
tificate, on the 23d day of November next.

Richard Harrison.

September 23. 1aw7t

JUST RECEIVED

AND FOR SALE

3500 feet BLACK WALNUT PLANK,
one inch thick to three.

ALSO,

SCANTLING, of different sizes—all of
which are of good quality and will be sold
low for cash.

Charles Scott.

September 2. 2awf

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS

ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in casks
one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogsheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses
Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garton's, and Hamilton's snuff,
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rappee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; piment
to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Ger-
mania and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; un-
der; coppers; allum; brinastone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder. [the only real Br-
ish battle powder] from F to treble sealed
chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King's rect, has
received in addition to his former stock

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qual-
ities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

TEAS,
particularly select-
ed for
family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality]

MADEIRA,
Bustelles,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

WINE S.

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use;
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, piment,
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground
Ginger, basket salt for table use, dearl barley
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, moult, dipx and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant
indigo, allum, coppers, madder, brinastone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoking tobacco, very oest chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Muter's pipes
in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
Geraldine's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
collected with care, and will be dispo-
of co
the very lowest terms

Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch

VOL VIII.

Sales at

On every Tuesday

At the Vendue Store

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills of the day—

which are on limita-

tion, are established

viewed and purchased

at low prices.

P. G.

The Su-

INFORMS

That he manufactures

shop on the corner

STILLS OF

COPPER and BRASS

—A general asso-

—and like wise execut-

SMITH WORK

For Sale

A two story Brick

of Prince-street, in a

ness and calculated to

TO A

ON A GROUND

Sixty-two feet of

of King-street—55

tween Prince and Du-

The highest price

Brass, Lead and P-

Copper and Brass we

GO

August 25.

Scheme of

For the purpose of

aid the funds of the

society of Baltimore.

1 prize of

1 —

2 —

4 —

10 —

20 —

40 —

80 —

200 —

500 —

1 First drawn

1 — after

1 —

1 Last drawn

6169 Prizes—am-

32 blanks—

including